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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 6, 1872. NO. 232.

FIRST EDITION.

North Carolina.

REPUBLICAN VICTORY LIKELY AFTER ALL.

Shrinkage of Democratic Gains.

Republican Majority of Two Thousand Claimed.

WILMINGTON, N. C., August 5.—The Democrats have fears as reports of Radical gains come in. The following official returns of majorities for Merriman have been received here:

	Majority.	Gain.	Loss.
Catawba	845	...	49
Duplin	715	162	...
Alamance	259	510	...
Gaston	239	...	23
Harnett	175	...	103

NEW YORK, August 5.—The *Times* Raleigh special to-night says seventy-two counties give Caldwell, Republican, for Governor, 1,966 majority, which it is believed cannot be overcome, as the Democrats will not get the vote of 1870. Merriman says he will contest the election before the Legislature unless the Republican majority is more than a thousand. The Legislature is Democratic by a majority of eighteen on joint ballot.

The Chairman of the Republican State Committee estimates the Republican majority at 2,000.

KENTUCKY ELECTION.

Democratic-Liberal Republican Ticket in Louisville Defeated.

LOUISVILLE, KY., August 5.—The local election to-day passed off quietly. A large vote was polled, and the regularly nominated Democratic ticket defeated by a very large majority. The opposition, or "citizens" ticket, composed of Democrats and Republicans, was elected notwithstanding the fact that the "regular" ticket was supported by all the Democratic and Liberal Republican papers of the city.

LOUISVILLE, KY., August 5.—The "Citizens" ticket, consisting of candidates for sheriff, marshal and prosecuting attorney of the city court, was elected to-day by over 5,000 majority over the nominees of the Democratic convention.

LEXINGTON, KY., August 5.—The election in this city and in this county and adjoining counties passed off quietly, a large vote being polled. The following official returns are received: Fayette county—At Lexington, for Appellate Judge, Pryor, Democrat, 1,431. Menzies, Independent, 25. For Sheriff, Easten, Democrat, 1,454, Tarlton, Radical, 2,273; Athens, Pryor, 289, Easten, 326; Pryor, 289, Menzies, 1; Easten, 325, Tarlton, 116, Tarlton, Radical, for Sheriff, is elected by a reduced majority, probably 250. Franklin county—At Frankfort, Pryor, 526; Menzies, 5; for Sheriff, Chamberlain, Democrat, 530; Schofield, Radical, 102. Bourbon county—At Huntsman station, for Sheriff, Moore, Democrat, 110; Throckmorton, Republican, 115.

CINCINNATI, O., August 5.—The county, city and district election in Covington and Newport, Ky., to-day, resulted in a victory for Judge of Court of Appeals, Democrat, has a small majority. All the other candidates for minor offices are elected by a considerable majority, the Democrats making a clean sweep. Democrats gave a large majority for a subscription of five hundred thousand dollars for a new bridge over the Ohio river.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Geneva Arbitration—Nothing Known of Its Progress.

GENEVA, August 5.—The Board of Arbitration met at noon to-day and adjourned at three. A considerable amount of business was disposed of, no obstacles occurring to impede progress. No confidence whatever is to be placed in the reports which are published from day to day of decisions of the Board. The strictest secrecy as to its proceedings is enjoined on and maintained by every person connected with the court, to prevent the premature publication and improper use of news in the stock markets of England and America.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

PARIS, August 5.—M. Thiers will leave Paris to-day for Trouville, a small resort in Colvados.

MADRID, August 5.—King Amadeus has arrived at San Sebastian, in Pierrues. Gaipoca, and was met with a warm reception. He was visited by the Prefect of the adjoining French department of Bossis, Pyrenees, who delivered a congratulatory letter from Thiers.

Marine News.

LONDON, August 5.—The steamships Westphalia, City of Brussels and City of Bristol have arrived out.

The Markets.

FRANKFORT, August 5.—United States Bonds—5 20s of '62, 96¾.

PARIS, August 5.—Rentes 74 francs 20 centimes.

ANTWERP, August 5.—Petroleum 46½ francs.

GAS EXPLOSION.

Three Men Fatally and Two Others Dangerously Injured.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ST. PETERSBURG, PA., August 5, 1872.

A fearful gas explosion took place this morning at half past eight o'clock, in the new well being drilled on the Schoup farm, owned by Schoup, Jackson & Co., by which five men, Messrs. Nelson Venselle, Alex. McGee, Jacob Gee, Schoup and Matthews, were shockingly and perhaps fatally burned. The cause of the accident is not fully known, but is supposed to have been caused by a spark from the boiler.

Three of the men died this evening, Nelson Venselle, Mr. Schoup and Alex. McGee. The other two are in a very critical condition and their recovery seems doubtful. The families of the deceased and injured ones have the sympathies of the whole community.

TITUSVILLE, PA., August 5.—In the new oil field, on Turkey run, near St. Petersburg, a new well was struck this morning, which accidentally took fire, burning three men fatally, and so seriously burning two others that their recovery is doubtful.

POLITICAL.

Greeley and Brown Pole Raising.

Special to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

SOUTH CHARLESTON, O., August 5, 1872.

Th campaign was fairly opened here on Saturday by the Greeley and Brown people. A pole one hundred and fifty feet long was raised, surmounted with the old white hat, under which Hon. J. M. Ashley made an address.

William Lloyd Garrison to the Colored People.

BOSTON, August 5.—William Lloyd Garrison, in a column and a half letter addressed to Charles Sumner, reviewing the Senator's recent communication to the colored voters, says: "I propose to speak with old and valued plainness, and as earnestly to counsel my colored countymen not to follow your lead in this matter, but as voters to vote unitedly for the re-election of Grant, and for every consideration pertaining to their safety and happiness, to the cause of equal rights, and the furtherance of national peace and unity."

Coalition Nomination for Congress in the Fourth Ohio District.

CINCINNATI, O., August 5.—The Convention of Liberal Republicans and Democrats of the Fourth District, at Dayton to-day, nominated Judge Winans, of Green county, for Congress.

The National Campmeeting in Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

URBANA, O., August 5, 1872.

The managers of the national campmeeting are here to-day getting everything ready for the meeting, which opens on the 8th. Three hundred tents have been engaged for private families. A large attendance is expected.

The Grant and Wilson people of this place are organizing a club to-night.

State Convention of Turners,

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LOGANSPORT, IND., August 5, 1872.

The Turners' State Convention, to be held here, opened to-day. The city is crowded with delegates from different parts of the State. The public and private buildings are finely decorated.

Attempted to Murder His Father-in-Law.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CABLE, O., August 5, 1872.

Late Saturday night a colored man by the name of Lymas was arrested and brought to this place and lodged in jail, charged with attempting to murder his father-in-law. Lymas is considered a desperate character.

CROPS.

THE general tone of the crop reports up to date indicate, upon the whole, a better harvest than was anticipated a month or six weeks ago. In the great grain regions of the Northwest the weather has not interfered with the crops, and they promise a bountiful yield. In some portions of Iowa wheat crop is reported slightly damaged, and the bad weather has interfered somewhat with harvesting. Corn is reported in good condition throughout the West, with prospects that the yield will equal that of last year. Oats will be more than an average crop in most localities, while in a few sections somewhat injury is reported. Rye will be a fair crop and equally good. Barley is reported not so promising, being somewhat stained by the recent heavy rains. Potatoes will be a good crop. Fruits of all kinds will be abundant.

A DISTINGUISHED DEMOCRAT'S VIEWS.

Indignant Rejection of Greeley---Grant Warmly Accepted.

Gen. Dix on the Presidential Contest---The Voice of a Patriot and Statesman.

The following important letter, written by Gen. John A. Dix, the distinguished life-long Democrat, cuts as keenly as a sword blade, and will exert a powerful influence on the minds of thousands of his countrymen in determining their action in the present canvass. It is the voice of the patriot and statesman giving wise counsel at a critical period in the history of the Republic. The reference made to Mr. Greeley's present political surroundings, coming as it does from one so well-informed and considerate as Gen. Dix is in all he utters, is well calculated to arrest the attention of all who have a care for what they do as electors. The letter itself is by no means the least important document which has been brought out in the progress of the Presidential contest, and cannot be strengthened nor its effect increased by any comment that can be made:

WESTHAMPTON, July 27, 1872.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 13th inst., asking my aid to procure a speaker for a Greeley meeting at Hancock, was sent to me while I was in New England, and I have been unable until now to acknowledge its reception.

I do not understand on what ground you considered yourself authorized to address such a request to me. If you had been familiar with the course of my public life, and equally so with Mr. Greeley's, you could not have supposed me capable of advocating his election to the office of the President of the United States without imputing to me an utter abandonment of all political principle.

I am opposed to Mr. Greeley.

1. Because I believe him to be as "unstable as water," perpetually floundering to carry out the Scriptural figure) amid the surges of opinion, and deficient in all the requisites essential to a firm, steady and consistent administration of the government.

2. Because he has usually been found among the most extreme ultraists on the great questions of political and social duty, which have been in the public mind for discussion during the last quarter of a century.

3. Because he has been the advocate (and in this instance personifies) a false and unjust and unequal commercial system, which is destroying our mercantile and shipping interests and is heaping enormous and unjustifiable gains of wealth in the hands of the protected classes to the oppression and impoverishment of all others.

4. *Because he is associated, in relations more or less intimate, with some of the chief plunderers of the City of New York, justly warranting the apprehension that through his complicity in the fiscale depredations, the same system of fraud and corruption which has disgraced the municipal government of the city may be extended to the famous extremes in the administration of the Federal government; and,*

5. Because in the darkest hour of the country's peril, when a traitorous combination had been formed to overthrow the government, he openly counseled the cowardly policy of non-resistance, and the inevitable sequence is the dissolution of the Union, whenever the cotton States should make up their minds to do so.

The coalition, which has been formed to promote his election, is one of the most extraordinary in the history of parties, in respect both to the discordant elements it embraces, and the surrender of principles it involves.

The Cincinnati Convention, called to bring before the people the name of a candidate for reform, nominated him, greatly to the surprise of the whole country, knowing him, in regard to one of those principles, as the last man the opponent—nominated him, too, against the wishes and judgment of the chief promoters of the movement, and, in the same manner, with an avowed or an ill-concealed disgust, which would be far more creditable to their feelings if the act of accepting were not utterly irreconcilable with their principles.

The Democratic Convention at Baltimore indorsed and commended him to the support of their party—and as the opposite of every principles they have professed or any measures they have advocated, but as a last and bitter resort of both—the man who, perhaps, of all others, has been the most malignant assailant of the Democracy, impeaching its integrity, traducing its motives, and vilifying its character.

The adoption of such a man as their candidate for the Presidency of the United Union is the most conspicuous abandonment of political principles known to party contests.

It remains to be seen whether the great body of the Democratic voters, and the true friends of Reform, can be made parties to this unscrupulous coalition between political leaders.

That Gen. Grant has committed mistakes his most intimate friends will not deny. *If his error had been four-fold more numerous, he would, in my opinion, be a much safer Chief Magistrate than Mr. Greeley.* He has, in that capacity, done much of which he deserves the thanks of the country. Above all, he has kept it at peace, notwithstanding the efforts of sensation journals and personal and unscrupulous politicians to provoke hostilities with Spain on the question of Cuba, and with Great Britain on the Alabama claims and the fisheries.

If, regardless of these titles to the approval of his fellow-citizens, and of his invaluable services during the late civil war, they should set him aside for Mr. Greeley; if the latter, a mere erratic politician, untried in any important public trust, should be elevated to the chief office of the Union—a Union which would not now exist if his counsels had been followed—and if the man who, of all others, has done the most to preserve it should be discarded for a successor so ill qualified and so unscrupulously nominated and sustained, the cause would be most deplorable in its influence on all high motives to political action, and justify the most painful forebodings as to the future.

I am respectfully yours,

JOHN A. DIX.

A. B. CORNWELL, Esq., Hancock, N.Y.

POLITICAL NOTES.

At a magnificent Republican mass meeting held at South Bend, Indiana, last Friday night, to listen to an address from Senator Morton, Vice President Colfax presided, delivering a very forcible and and eloquent address, in the course of which he said: "When our political enemies are compelled to indorse our principles, we should certainly not think of dissolving the organization that achieved their triumph. When they abandon their warfare on Republican measures, they have no right to us to abandon our banners, bury the bitter memories of the past, nor let the work of the past be endangered by the disbandment of the workmen; but let us vote as we have so often heretofore voted for our principles by voting cordially and unitedly for the regularly nominated standard bearers, Grant and Wilson, Brown and Saxton, Packard and their Republican associates.

"And now let me make a political prediction, which Senator Morton may repeat on his tour over the State: I will not deny that we have lost some of our old and valued political comrades here, whose course I regret. I cannot speak harshly of them, for it is not my nature, and I trust many of them will be back before November, touching shoulder to shoulder with us again. But, while we may not be able to equal the majority of November, 1868, we shall, perhaps, as that was by your personal regard for your fellow-townsman, we do expect to give Grant and Wilson the full average Republican majority we can here in the elections of 1864 and 1868, State and National, by which we carried the State every time. So that if the balance of the State does as well as we do here, where we believe that we can be polling, but principles everything, Indiana is safe."

The Illinois *Staats-Zeitung* says: "Of the noted German Americans who originally supported the Reform movement from purely unselfish motives, some of them, like Solomon, have declared openly for Grant; and others, like Hecker and Staffo, indirectly support him by their merciless criticisms of the Greeley swindle. Of the few prominent Germans who still favor Greeley, there is not one who is not after an office."

The Greeley organs are claiming great things from their "wave" in Wisconsin. One effect of this "wave" is evidently to land a vast number of representative Democrats high and dry on neutral ground. Among them are Hon. Alex. Meggett, lately Democratic candidate for member of Congress in the fifth District; Hon. Robert Menzie, a prominent lawyer; Wm. D. Merrill, editor of the Prairie du Chien *Courier*; Hon. C. B. Skinner, and Hon. Theodore Prentiss, both ex-Mayors of Watertown and legal gentlemen of prominence—all of whom have within a few days declared that they will not, on any account, support the Cincinnati nominee.

Mr. A. D. Vandling, an old and influential Jacksonsian Democrat of Perry county, in this State, has published a trenchant letter reviewing the political situation, in which he says: "My politics are a little different from some of my neighbors. They say, anything to defeat Grant. Such are not my principles. I do not feel like sacrificing the interest of my country for the sake of placing a few hungry politicians in office. Let the friends of Davis and Greeley take their course and we will take ours. Greeley's saying was, during the war, 'no compromise with traitors;' and I consider he was among the first to do so. You delegates of the Baltimore Convention that strayed so far from the party principles certainly expected to be well paid for your trouble, or you could not have done as you did. Nothing will suit but a straight-out Democrat."

The *Miners' Journal* says: The Welsh citizens are rallying to the support of Grant and Wilson. They don't believe in the Greeley gospel as preached by hireling scallawags. They have formed a Grant club here, and are organizing others in the vicinity. Thus the good work goes on for Grant, Wilson and Freedom.

Ex-Governor Salomon, formerly of Wisconsin but now of New York, has written a second letter on the Presidential question, addressed to a prominent Republican of Milwaukee, in which he says: "I cannot and shall not vote for Mr. Greeley. I have too clear a conception of the elements that surround and will control him, and of his unfitness for the Presidential office, to support him." Governor Salomon is in a good position to understand "the elements that surround and will control" Greeley. He is also well aware of Greeley's "unfitness for the Presidential office." Many Germans in Wisconsin will heed the warning voice of an honest and able countryman.

Col. T. W. Higginson, the brilliant *Atlantic* essayist, who commanded the first colored regiment raised in the civil war—and commanded it well, too—having been accused of supporting Mr. Greeley for the Presidency, states that he is "a supporter of General Grant as the Republican nominee." He adds: "It seems to me that the contest is becoming every day less one of nominees and more of party organizations. The lines between Republican and Democrat, indeed, appear likely to be drawn more closely than ever, because the Democratic party has the hope of a new lease of life, and this being the case, I am against it. As a friend of mine, a Roman Catholic convert, used meekly to say of herself that she was 'an unworthy but very bigoted Catholic,' so I am an unworthy but tolerably obstinate Republican while the Democratic name or organization survives." This is a clear and philosophical statement of the case, and should suffice to settle the course of every man who does not desire the restoration of the Democracy.

The Greeley Democracy of Minnesota have just received a severe blow by reason of the fact that Judge E. O. Hamlin, of St. Cloud, who, for several years has been one of the strongest and most uncompromising, and certainly one of the most influential Democrats in the State, has just written a very able letter to the Secretary of the State Central Committee, taking strong and high grounds in favor of Liberty in favor of Grant. The Judge is one of the most popular and respected members of the Democratic party in Minnesota, and, in coming out for Grant, he will carry hundreds of other Democrats with him.

To what utterly absurd, impracticable and anti-American schemes and propositions has not the Democratic candidate been a party! At a Republican mass meeting held at Meadville, in this State, last week, Judge Scofield made a revelation of another and hitherto unpublished attempt on the part of Horace Greeley to interfere with the war policy of Lincoln's administration. He stated that in the winter of 1862-3 Greeley and Senator Wade, of Washington and there proposed to Mr. Lincoln to endeavor to procure Louis Napoleon's assistance in lighting the South and to offer Napoleon the control of the Mississippi river if the United States in consideration of services rendered in overcoming the rebellion. Considerable excitement was caused by the delegation of Greeley and Lincoln in regard to Greeley's plans, but the matter was finally dropped. He further said that this has almost been forgotten when Senator Wilson called his attention to it at the Philadelphia Convention, a few days ago.

A considerable number of the rank and file of the Democracy of New York city are publicly declaring for Grant and Wilson. In one Assembly district alone, on one evening of last week, one hundred and ninety Democrats signed the membership roll for Grant and Wilson campaign club. Judge Green, of Pennsylvania, delivered a well-timed speech, advising that the Democrat crowd be forcibly admonished that Democrats could think and act for themselves. The meeting was throughout of the most enthusiastic character.

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We take it all back. Judge David Davis has declared in favor of Greeley and Brown.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The steamer Arragon, has arrived out. The steamers Queen and Minnesota, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday.

General Joel A. Battle and Mr. M. W. Wetmore, prominent citizens of Nashville, died Monday morning. General Battle died at the Hurricane Springs, whither he had gone for his health.

Prof. George W. Eaton, for twelve years President of Madison University, died a Woodland Heights, N. Y., on saturday.

Yesterday a young man named David Thomas, employed at Dupont & Co.'s paper mill, in Louisville, Kentucky, was caught in a portion of the machinery, and had his head crushed and torn from his body, causing instant death.

Hon. Martin M. Ray, a prominent attorney of Indianapolis, Ind., died yesterday. Mr. Ray was nominated for State Senator on Saturday last by the Democratic and Liberal Republican Convention held in that city.

The boiler of a saw mill exploded in Webster county, near Dixon, Kentucky, last Sunday, killing Aaron Bellow and wounding his father, P. R. Bellow, and John Romage, the latter it is feared fatally.

The Democracy of Terre Haute, Ind., are building a wigwam to be dedicated to-morrow evening by speeches from Mr. Hendricks and Mr. Voorhees.

A grand inaugural excursion takes place today over the first section of twenty-seven miles of the Chicago and Terre Haute Railway. Gen. Pleasanton is President of the road.

ELECTIONS were held yesterday in Kentucky for Judge of the Court of Appeals and other judicial and local officers and in the Territories of Montana, Idaho and Utah for delegates to Congress, members of Legislature and county officers. In Montana, William H. Claggett, Republican, is running for re-election to Congress. In Idaho, the candidates are John Hailey, Democrat, and J. W. Huston, Republican. In Utah, General George R. Maxwell, anti-Mormon, and George Q. Cannon, Mormon. Some days must elapse before the result of the Territorial elections can be known. Those in Kentucky possess no national significance.

THE Connecticut Legislature, before its adjournment last week, wisely counter-balanced the repeal of the usury laws securing free trade in money in that State by a bill taxing the premium notes of insurance companies one-half of one per cent. The amount of the premium notes held by these companies is estimated at $24,000,000.

Important Notice.

On account of the increasing demand for my celebrated White River Flour, the *time for discounts* will be reduced to ten days from date of bill. Fifteen cents per barrel discount allowed on flour if paid in ten days from date of bill. This arrangement will enable me to fill all orders promptly and at the lowest rates. T. C. JENKINS.

THE reason why so many of our best housekeepers, leading bakers and most prominent hotels are using the Banner Baking Powder is because they can always depend upon it for producing in the highest perfection light, sweet and healthful biscuit, rolls, fancy cakes, puddings, &c. TU

TRY T. C. Jenkins' Java Flavored Coffee. All the grocers keep it.

THE COMMERCIAL is printed with the ink manufactured by the Diamond Ink Company of Pittsburgh.

WE direct the attention of our dry goods dealers to the advertisement of Messrs. Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co., in to-day's paper on any account, support the Cincinnati nominee.

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SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

SUMNER SORELY IRRITATED

He Replies to Blaine Under Compulsion.

Beck's Speech at Lexington.

Effective Campaign Document.

Forcible Letter from Dr. Lieber.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 5, 1872.

Sumner in a Bad Way.

When Speaker Blaine's letter, addressed to Sumner, first appeared in print, the Massachusetts Senator treated it with disdain, and informed all who called upon him that he had not read it and did not intend to. A number of dispatches from Democratic Liberals in Maine and letters from Greeley's henchmen in New York, saying that Blaine's reply was injuring the Liberal cause, and that it was a duty which Sumner owed to his country, and especially to the Greeley movement, to try and break the force of Blaine's letter, caused him to change his mind, and not only to read the letter but to write a reply, which is given to the press to-night. Mr. Sumner finds himself, since his abandonment of the Republican party, in a very irritable condition, and he has been compelled to cease reading the savage attacks upon him in the Republican press and to keep as quiet as possible.

Gen. Spinner Ill.

Gen. Spinner had an attack of vertigo at his office to-day, and was found under his desk in an insensible condition, with a severe cut on his head. He was immediately attended to, and subsequently rallied so as to be able to attend to his official duties.

An Effective Campaign Document.

Representative Beck's speech, at Lexington, Ky., is attracting much attention here among politicians, and the Republican campaign committee regard it as a very effective campaign document, and one that will injure the Greeley movement in the Northern States. Prominent Greeley men here admit that the effect of the speech has not been correctly reported, and that Beck is not responsible for the utterances attributed to him.

The Mace-O'Ballwin Fight.

A letter has been received by a well known sporting man of this city from Ned O Baldwin in which he states that he can "lick that Gipsy Mace," but that he has not yet selected his ground. It is thought by those who ought to be knowing ones that the report put in circulation, that the fight would come off in Virginia, is merely a blind to throw the authorities off their guard.

Dr. Lieber's Letter.

Dr. Francis Liebler has written to a friend in this city the following political letter which will attract public attention.

NEW YORK, August 3, 1872.

DEAR SIR: I have always taught as a maxim of fundamental importance that he who has a right to vote is bound to vote, and that enabling the polls is undutiful. Voting for an impossible candidate is equivalent to not voting. In not doing our duty, especially in a country the policy of which is primarily in our universal suffrage. We come down then to this: We must vote and can vote only either for General Grant or for Mr. Greeley. We cannot vote for a man in the moon, nor ought we to abstain from the ballot box. Solon made a law that in civil commotions every Athenian should take one side or the other. Certain it is, that in peaceful times,—if mere absence of civil war can be called peaceful times,—the principle of Solon's law ought to be universally accepted and acted upon. Even in the nomination of Mr. Greeley, and especially in the peculiar manner of the nomination at Cincinnati, seems to me a deplorable fact in the annals of our country, and in the Baltimore affair the conformance between Republicanism and Democracy, taking these words of course in their party meaning, May be called the triumph of not surrender to the Republicans. On the contrary, Mr. Greeley and his followers surrender to the Democracy in peculiar manner. The

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1872.

To THE letter of a correspondent concerning the statement that CHARLES R. BUCKALEW, while occupying a seat in the United States Senate, communicated by letter with one or more of the leaders of the rebellion, we will say that we made it on what we deemed good authority. About its correctness there need not long remain a single doubt. Twenty words or less from the gentleman himself will suffice to establish the perfect truth. Any denial from him will have the benefit of our circulation.

A TOLERABLE idea of the magnitude and progress of the Northern Pacific Railroad is conveyed by the account published in another part of this paper. Much as has been published in this connection, it is not probable that the public have a proper conception of the extent and importance of the enterprise, which is creeping across the continent, though noiselessly, with absolute certainty. The development which will follow in its track cannot be overstated, nor can the commercial consequences to the country be imagined at this time.

THE *Post's* roosters always did have bad luck. The performance by the single bird brought out to celebrate the Democratic victory in North Carolina is not an exception,—the crowing having dwindled down to a ludicrous sort of gurgle, signifying disappointed expectations, and plainly indicating a choking sensation. The wonderful victory for the Democracy at first proclaimed turns out to be no victory at all,—under the circumstances the result is substantially a defeat to the Democracy, and will stimulate the Republicans everywhere to still greater exertions, which only are necessary to complete success.

A STATED meeting of the Republican County Executive Committee will be held this afternoon, at two o'clock, at their headquarters, Lincoln Club rooms. A full attendance is desirable. The work of the campaign is now being planned, and it is important that every member should attend, and, by his aid and counsel, help along the cause of Republicanism. The skies are bright everywhere, and it only requires a united and determined effort to achieve an old fashioned Republican victory in Pennsylvania. The Democracy are depending largely upon Republican indifference and sniniveness in regard to the State election, but they will find themselves greatly mistaken. Every Republican who supports his party on principle, knows wherein lie his own safety and the welfare of the State, and he will work in this campaign as heartily as he ever did for the defeat of the pro-rebel Democracy.

IF, as is reported, Senator SUMNER is about to take the stump for GREELEY and BROWN, it is respectfully suggested that his first oratorical efforts should be made in West Virginia, where, at the election soon to be held, a vote of the people is also to be had on a new constitution, recently framed by a convention composed principally of Democrats, one provision of which excludes colored people from ever holding office in that State. There is some danger that this clause, which is to be voted on separately from the rest of the constitution, may be rejected by the people, unless in the meantime the Democratic argument shall be strongly reinforced. The Senator having started out so well on his new career, and being, moreover, a man of decided gifts as a public speaker, it is suggested that his abilities might be very profitably employed in that State in calling attention to this latest convincing proof of the intention of the Democracy to place—see his last letter—"the equal rights of all under the safeguards of irresistible guarantees."

THE motive and intention of the Southern supporters of GREELEY are well illustrated in the declaration of the speakers at a Democratic meeting held in Kentucky last Friday—made, it should be remembered, upon the hypothesis of a Democratic triumph in North Carolina. The statement was openly and repeatedly made that the Democracy supported GREELEY simply as a means of recovering their lost power, and that, should he be elected, the Democratic majority in Congress which his election would also bring about, would not only prevent him from doing any harm, but would also compel him to acquiesce in such measures as that majority might consider necessary. One speaker—less politic than frank, exultantly declared that although he once considered the hopes of the South to be fruitless, yet now, in the light of the North Carolina victory—

> "He saw that the equal rights and sovereignty of the States would be restored, and that his comrades of the lost cause have not died in vain, but this anticipated triumph would be the victory for which they fought."

And these are the men who give GREELEY all the support he has at the South, and to whom the people are urged to commit the control of the Government, and intrust the rights and liberties of the emancipated race.

"AND now," shouts the *Tribune*, after complimenting VANCE, BRADLEY JOHNSON, and the reactionists of North Carolina generally on the victory which it supposes them to have won in that State—"and now for Maine!" —in much the same manner as JOHNSTON, after the Union repulse at Bull Run, may be supposed to have exclaimed to the rebel hordes. "And now for Washington!" But the *Tribune* reckons without its host as thoroughly as did the rebel leaders whose cause that journal is now championing. Washington was not captured, nor will Maine be carried. In order to overcome the Republican majority in that State one Republican out of every seven must turn Democrat, while as a matter of fact not one out of seventy can be induced to vote for GREELEY or for the State candidates on the coalition platform. The people who saved the country once, are beginning to comprehend the real nature and meaning of the issues involved in the contest, and the answer which on the 9th of September Maine will give to the *Tribune's* cry, will be of exactly the same character as the response it formerly returned to the demand or that journal that the rebel States should be permitted to secede in peace. Let the *Tribune* make up its mind to this.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

While the latest advices concerning the North Carolina election make it likely that the Democracy have carried the State, their majority, at the heaviest, will be so light as to leave them but scant room for rejoicing. Nor is the result at all surprising. At the last general election, in 1870, the same party carried the State by a majority of 4,221, without the aid of any of the deserters from the Republican ranks, who in this campaign re-entered them such zealous service. North Carolina is naturally a Democratic State—that is to say, nearly all its native wealth, talent and influence are against the Republican party. The white Republicans are not more numerous now than were its white loyalists in the time of the rebellion; and now, too, as then, they are in most instances afraid to make themselves conspicuous. The colored vote was thrown almost solidly for the Republican ticket; but this vote, estimated on the basis of the entire population of the State, constituted but 36.5 per cent. of the total vote cast. There is no doubt that the Democratic masses were thoroughly imbued with the conviction of Mr. GREELEY'S undoubted sympathy with them, and they showed their political shrewdness by voting for the candidates of the party which has confessedly "put a hook in his nose." Some few whites were in all likelihood induced to vote the Democratic ticket under the impression that party lines were really obliterated, and, that Mr. GREELEY'S candidature honestly signifies the introduction of an era of healthful reconciliation and unity among all classes and conditions of people. That the bulk of the vote thus cast, however, was given with a distinct reactionary intention, there can be little room for doubt. It should be remembered that sectional considerations have almost entirely displaced national ones in the minds of the majority of the Southern whites, and that their representative men are accustomed systematically to subordinate all questions of politics to a cool, calculating hatred of the Republican party and of the reconstruction measures which it has brought about. Moreover, they thoroughly understand how essential the election of their candidate is to the accomplishment of their designs. They know his views on secession, and on the subject of compensation for slaves; and it is not at all surprising, in view of these facts, that they have determined to utilize him in carrying out their ulterior purposes. What these purposes actually are may partly be inferred from the following passage, relating to negro suffrage in North Carolina, taken from the minority report of Senator FRANK BLAIR (who was the chief agent in bringing GREELEY'S nomination about), Senator T. F. BAYARD, of Delaware, and Representatives S. S. COX, of New York, JAMES B. BECK, of Kentucky, P. VAN TRUMP, of Ohio, A. M. WADDELL, of North Carolina, J. C. ROBINSON, of Illinois, and J. M. HANKS, of Arkansas, on the condition of the South, and presented to Congress on the 19th of last February. On pages 516 and 517 of that report occurs this statement:

> "God's law is higher than man's law. Man's puny statutes cannot repeal or nullify the immutable ordinances of the Almighty. Those whom God hath organized let no man join together. *There can be no permanent partition of power*, NOR ANY PEACEABLE JOINT EXERCISE OF POWER, *among such discordant bodies* (as the whites and blacks). *One or the other must have all or none.* * * * * *Such a state of things may last so long as the party shall last which had the power and audacity to inaugurate it*, AND SO LONG-ER. But *whenever that party shall go down*, and go down it will at some time not long in the future, THAT WILL BE THE END OF THE POLITICAL POWER OF THE NEGRO AMONG WHITE MEN ON THIS CONTINENT."

The report further characterizes "negro government" as an unequivocal and egregious political blunder. "Pseudo philanthropists," it says, "may talk never so loud and eloquently about an equality before the law, where equality is not found in the great natural law of race ordained by the Creator," and then it proceeds to predict that:

> "Gradually, in time, and under a change of circumstances, this exceptional state of the popular mind will wear out and pass away, and public opinion will vibrate back to its old condition, as it existed prior to the disturbing influences of the war."

That the re-establishment of this "old condition" is the programme, not only in North Carolina, but throughout the entire Southern States, no man of ordinary intelligence, who has watched the progress and development of the unnatural alliance between GREELEY and his managers, can affect to disbelieve. Whether the eyes of a sufficent number of North Carolina whites, who are not in the conspiracy, will be opened to its real nature, to reverse the present verdict at the great election of November, time alone can tell. But the lesson which the election conveys to the people of the naturally Republican States, on whose votes the success of the candidates of the Republican party depends, is full of instructive significance. On the virtue, intelligence and patriotism of those States, now, as in the past, the country fully relies. But there is vigorous work to be done.

THE ALLIES.

Enough is known concerning the election in North Carolina to make it certain that the ruling class of the population, who waged war against the Union, are putting forth all their influence and casting their votes against the Republican party. North Carolina, as regards the Presidential canvass, is a fair sample of the entire body of the late slaveholding States. After years of sullen gloom and rankling resentment, resulting in almost complete political inactivity, the men throughout the South who staked their all on the chances of an armed conflict in which they were defeated, see clearly that the time for action has come again. Immediately after their crushing overthrow, not one but many of their sagacious leaders earnestly warned them not to consider their cause as lost, and cheerfully promised them another opportunity. Politicians, long accustomed to watch the ebb and flow of party, and familiar with the influences and agencies upon which a party in power depends for the maintenance of its position, they confidently looked for disaffection and disruption in that great Republican organization whose strength and spirit had proved irresistible. In a country where every third politician thinks himself equal to the duties of any post, the number of disappointed aspirants speedily becomes a host, and almost equally rapid is the multiplication of those who hope that in consequence of change somewhat may turn up to their own advantage. Then, as an argument most potent against despair, the Southern leaders pointed to their steadfast friends, the anti-war Democrats of the North. True, there was a disposition in the South to sneer at them as having pusillanimously failed their Southern friends in the time of need, and as having thus forfeited confidence. But this, it was alleged, was no good reason for refusing to entertain great expectations of assistance from them in the future. Their spirit, it was said, was the same as of old; bitterly resenting the loss of power, longing with characteristic fervor for its recovery, and regarded with profound distrust by their Northern fellow-citizens, they were certain to watch for and to embrace with the promptitude of desperation the first opportunity of an alliance with the South against the common enemy.

Such was the drift of many of the discourses with which prominent leaders of the Lost Cause endeavored to animate their adherents under defeat with the hope of revenge, if not of ultimate success. It must be admitted that they showed a fair measure of foresight, though there is no reason to believe that when uttering their pronostications they caught even the faintest glimpse of the manner in which the anticipated coalition between Southern ex-Confederates and Northern Democrats was to be brought about. The movement in favor of reform, so-called, may have been easily foreseen. No President, whatever his talents and character; no party, whatever its purity and patriotic zeal might be, could remain in power for a few years without giving some occasion for the cry of reform, as well as for bitter discontent among the multitude whose advice was disregarded, or whose expectations of preferment were disappointed. But that a convention of disaffected Republicans assembled in the interest of civil service reform and revenue reform, should nominate for the Presidency a man bitterly hostile to both these reforms, as they were understood by the men who called the convention together, was an event beyond the ken of uninspired foresight. The selection of a candidate was not the less welcome to the men of the South because it caused them surprise, if some neither civil service reform nor revenue reform had any interest, as their single object was to defeat GRANT, and to break up the Republican party. At first wondering at the choice of GREELEY, a little reflection and inquiry enabled them to understand why he had been nominated. They saw that the single object of the Northern men who had effected his nomination was the same as theirs—to defeat GRANT and to break up the Republican party. And then they rejoiced with exceeding great joy, for they perceived that, after so many years of impatient waiting, their Democratic friends of the North had come to their aid, the hoped-for coalition had been formed, and the longed-for opportunity was at their door.

This at least is now their trust, in reliance upon which they are evidently determined not to let it pass by unimproved. The men of the South, and the Democrats of the North, know perfectly well that General GRANT is not responsible for the evils with which the South is afflicted. In so far as those evils are the results of government action, the Republican party is responsible for them, and its measures affecting the late slave States have throughout received the cordial approval of Mr. GREELEY, except that some of the measures referred to were not sufficiently severe to satisfy his judgment. The arbitrary powers for the coercion of the South with which General GRANT has been invested by Congress even his enemies do not pretend that he has abused. But General GRANT is a man of strong character and stern integrity, who in the administration of his high office cannot be trifled with. He is also recognized as the chief and embodiment of the Republican party. Hence the joy and harmony with which Southern Confederates and Northern Democrats combine for his overthrow. The prospect of seeing GREELEY—a weak humanitarian, a man without convictions, and constant only to a constant change—raised to the Presidential seat, is naturally pleasing to the men of the South and does not disturb their Northern allies. In fact, to both alike the character of their candidate is a quite secondary consideration, as their single object is the overthrow of the Republican party.

REMARKING on the accession of General BANKS to the ranks of the Greeleyites, the principal organ of the Democracy (since the *World* was pushed from its stool), observes, somewhat deprecatingly, that whatever else his enemies may say of him, no one who knows anything of his career will question his sagacity or foresight. "He has not," it avers, "been in the habit of making mistakes." This remark is of course intended only in a political sense, and is not meant to apply to the disastrous Red river fiasco of General BANKS during the war; but even with this limitation the *Tribune* is none the less mistaken. Hardly a month ago General BANKS signed his name to an address in which the following passage occurs:

> "We congratulate ourselves upon the fact that the government, during the past three and one-half years, has been administered by one of our comrades, who has shown wonderful civil capacity in aiding in the reduction of the public debt, in conducting our foreign affairs with great skill, so that we now stand at peace with the whole world, *and in preserving peace* in sections of our country where sentiments were entertained calculated to disturb the reorganization of the States lately in rebellion."

The reasons which General BANKS now assigns for shifting his ground, are—

> "That the perpetuation of the present policy of the government is not to the advantage of the country, and that it will not tend to establish its former peace and prosperity, nor promote the interests of any class of its citizens."

Until the *Tribune* can reconcile these diametrically conflicting opinions and statements of its new ally, the less said about his sagacity—or for that matter about his sincerity—the better.

AN Eastern GREELEY paper says that so much depends on the result of the October election in Pennsylvania that all of the good signs at present seen for the "Liberal" cause may yet go for naught,—for as the Keystone State goes in October will the country go in November. Should BUCKALEW be elected, it declares, the GREELEY ranks will be reinforced on every side. On the contrary, should the Democrats be beaten at the October election in Pennsylvania, it goes on to say, Gen. GRANT'S election may be considered as certain. All of which is as good as a sermon to Pennsylvania Republicans.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR

Civilization is a great converter. Chinamen in this country are in course of such rapid conversion to the ways of their new land, that they are producing embezzlers and other criminals at a rate that could not be outdone by an entire Christian community.

Here is another bit of evidence in support of the Darwinian theory: A monkey in the Paris Zoological Garden is developing into a tolerable tenor singer. We are told that "he has a chest voice which many brilliant tenors of the opera might envy, and his falsetto is not disagreeable."

A law has just been passed in England which forbids the employment of children as acrobats. Had such a statute existed in this country three months ago, Mr. Greeley never could have become the Democratic candidate for the Presidency in his second childhood.

There is a nurse girl in St. Louis who seems to be a sort of a fatality. Since last April four children have suddenly died while alone with her, and yet there is no evidence of foul play on her part.

On returning to New York the other day the owner of an elegant residence, which he had left in charge of the servants, for the summer, found that it had been sub-let to a tailor, who had it filled with his employees.

Cotton factories are springing up all over the South. Within ten years, at the present rate of progress, those States ought to manufacture nearly all the cotton produced within their borders.

Russia and China are talking about war. They'd better take tea, and make up their quarrel, or there will probably be some broken China.

A New Yorker who has been suffering from a distressing cough for a long time, recently coughed up a frog with a body one inch in length, and then lay down to a good night's rest, a thing he had not enjoyed for twenty years.

There was a fine display of the aurora borealis in the Eastern States a few evenings ago. The display is described as consisting of vivid flashes of pale yellow and rose colored flames, which illuminated the horizon for fully half an hour.

A lass who once sang in the cafes with Christine Nilsson is now employed as a domestic in Boston.

That was a very touching incident—that of the little school girl in Illinois who refused to define the word clown as "a low, vulgar fellow," and for her stubbornness was punished with the ferrule and detained in play hours. The little child's father proved to be a clown in a circus.

Barnum's gorilla has spells of headache, and is said to cry like a Darwinian baby under the infliction.

It is not generally known that an Indian will "sunburn" as much or even more than a white man, taking on very noticeable additions to his color in four or five days. Such is the case, however.

The Legislature of New Jersey has passed a law to encourage the manufacture of beet-root sugar in that State, by exempting from taxation for ten years any factory with the necessary machinery, from the first of last May.

A man in Tennessee was struck by lightning the other day and literally driven into the ground; but if the Jonesboro *Flag* is to be relied on, he soon shook himself out of the dirt and is likely to recover from his premature interment.

Four days more and the time will arrive when, as predicted by a European philosopher last winter, Plantamour's comet will knock our "great globe" and all it contains into atoms. The 10th of August is the date.

A dozen cans of tomatoes exploded in a Nashville hotel the other night, creating the impression that midnight assassins were busily at work. Shouts of "murder" and "thieves" occurred at a lively rate until the mystery was solved.

The discovery of a vein of coal near Santa Rosa, California, is announced, which is said to possess the qualities of the best bituminous coal of England. It cokes well and produces an intense heat when burned.

A distinguished party of French railroad engineers are shortly to visit the United States to study our railway system, and especially some recent improvements in car-building.

Petitions to the Boston authorities are in circulation for the removal or demolition of the Coliseum, on account of the risk to which the surrounding houses are exposed by reason of its combustibility and immense size.

A young white girl in Michigan, desiring to marry a mulatto, and being unable to take the oath that she had colored blood in her, tapped her swain's arm with a pen knife, sopped a piece of bread in his blood, swallowed it, hurried to the squire's office, swore she had Afrian blood in her, and was duly married.

What has become of the race of little children that used to give such delight in every home? There are still some babies in swaddling clothes and armed with patent sucking bottles, but the average modern baby knows nothing of the maternal parent, being brought up mostly on pap and paregoric, while between tender babies and grown up boys, we have no grade of children.

Among the remarkable mineral discoveries recently made in Utah is that of a bismuth mine, the only real bismuth mine, so far as known, in the country. It has heretofore been almost exclusively found in Saxony, and its production has been held as a monopoly by the Saxon government.

The crew and passengers of a steamer just arrived at Scotland from Iceland affirm the existence of a new geyser, and state that they witnessed vast columns of water being thrown to a great height at short intervals, and clouds of steam evaporating from the column.

Our latest European files show that the recent storms and floods in England were of extraordinary severity. Streets and vast tracts of mendow land were submerged, and considerable loss of life is reported. In some places the rivers rose higher than for a quarter of a century before. One incident of the flood was peculiarly ghastly. In Manchester the water had inundated the Philip's Park Cemetery, and committed great devastation. In some cases the soil had simply been washed from the graves; in others the lids of coffins had been removed, exposing the faces of the dead; and in others the coffins and bodies they contained were entirely washed away. The police were crowded with the aid of grappling irons and by other means, in recovering a number of the bodies floating down the river, and much of them as were without coffins were removed to the police station in shells. In Wigan, the water washed away a boundary wall and entered an old coal pit, whence it was feared it would reach the workings of those firms who lease the seams beneath the borough. The most strenuous efforts were made to fill up the pit, but it was not until late at night that the difficulty was overcome. All along the stream the lower rooms of the mills and manufactories have suffered, the boiler fires have been extinguished, and the hands compelled to cease work.

ENGLAND is about to witness a novel innovation upon her political customs and usages, in the probable return to Parliament of a number of candidates taken from the actual ranks of the working classes. An operative glass blower is vigorously canvassing one of the London constituencies, and, strange as it may seem, he is supported by several wealthy and influential persons, some of them belonging to the titled aristocracy, who have subscribed large sums to secure his return. Another district, for many years represented by a member of one of the richest and oldest families in England, is being sharply contested by the Secretary of a working miners' association, with, it is said, every prospect of success. Three other workingmen, in different parts of the country, are also candidates for election.

JUSTIN MCCARTHY, in a late letter from London to the *Evening Mail*, says that a terrible spirit of faith among Londoners that Horace Greeley is a sort of rough and roystering lunatic, who was nominated for the clear fun and broad jest of the thing by a nation of practical jokers. He further says he don't know of a single Englishman who could at first be induced to believe that Horace was serious when engaged in America as a politician at all, but they now believe that he was put in the Presidential field solely because he is a rabid enemy of England, and is specially impatient to "wash brue his hands in British gore." Mr. McCarthy states that it is the general opinion in England that in case Greeley is elected he will make Charles Sumner his Secretary of State, and that they will instantly insist on having the whole of the indirect claims paid up in a lump, and in default will declare war on the Saxon government.

The crew and passengers of a steamer just arrived at Scotland from Iceland affirm the existence of a new geyser, and state that they witnessed vast columns of water being thrown to a great height at short intervals, and clouds of steam evaporating from the column.

We glean from an English review a curious story of the woes of an honest London dairyman. When he bought his milk-walk the seller offered him, for one hundred and fifty dollars, his receipt for adulterating the fluid. It was indignantly refused. He furnished his customers pure milk—and he lost nearly every one of them. They complained of the color, the taste, the effects of the liquid, accused him of adulterating it, and went to other dealers. In despair, he bought the offered receipt. It gave directions for watering the milk, and for compounding a certain mixture (a rank poison), one drop of which would give a pan of milk the appearance of cream. The purchaser recoiled from such courses, made another effort to find purchasers for pure milk, failed, and sold out.

PERSONAL.

Ralph Waldo Emerson has taken shelter with his family in the Old Manse, belonging to his cousin of the Ripley family, in which his father was born, and where he lived himself for a while in 1835 before occupying the house that has just been burnt.

There are seven representatives of foreign powers in the United States at Newport, besides a score of *diplomats* of lower rank.

It is rumored that a daughter of Senator Brownlow lately attempted to elope with a Knoxville stone-cutter, and has been immured in a convent.

Governor Crawford, of Georgia, Secretary of War under President Tyler, died at his residence near Augusta, Ga., last week.

Mr. Greeley has gone to New Hampshire for his proposed lengthened visit to his old home. His conversation, as he rides, is supposed to be confined to the crops and weather and the importance of going West.

Mary Harris, who killed a Treasury clerk named Burroughs, a few years ago, and was acquitted on the ground of insanity, attempted suicide last week, by means of laudnum.

A sister of President Lincoln is summering at Westerly, Rhode Island.

Denver, Colorado, papers make glowing mention of Rev. Dr. Lyman Coleman, now visiting that Territory. Dr. Coleman is Professor of Biblical Literature at Lafayette College, Easton, in this State. He is seventy-six years old, and is one of the best traveled men in America, besides high up among the *literati* at home and among English speaking Europeans. He ascended the mountains with nearly as much ease as his younger and more active companions, and when speaking of one of his trips to the Eastern hemisphere he said, "Oh yes, I have eaten roast turkey on Mount Sinai, and snow-balled with ladies and gentlemen on Mount Lebanon." He will spend some days in seeing the many sights in Colorado, and will then take in on his tour the mountains and picturesque regions of the Pacific slope, after which the Doctor goes to the Sandwich Islands, and returns to Pennsylvania in December next.

Mr. Sumner is to have a great reception on his return to Boston, but he will miss from the ranks of those who welcome him nearly all of those who have heretofore welcomed and honored him.

General Albert G. Myer has recently been invested with the degree of L.L.D. by Hobart College. General Myer is better known as "Old Probabilities," that familiar friend in sunshine and in storm whom all good Americans delight to hear from each morning. The accomplished Chief of the Signal Service is probably the only servant of the public who is never accused of remissness or corruption in the performance of his duties—not even by the industrious scandal-mongers who would have us believe that nothing good can come out of this administration—and it will be said that the conferring upon him by his Alma Mater of the degree is an honor worthily bestowed.

Much astonishment has recently been caused in aristocratic circles in Ireland, by the fact becoming known that a "Mr. Coleman," who, during the years 1669-71, performed as pantomimist at one of the minor Dublin theaters, is no other than Viscount Hinton, heir to Earl Poulett. The surprise created by this fact becoming known was, however, intensified by the additional knowledge of Miss Smythe, comic singer and ballet dancer, who is still professionally engaged at a music hall in the same city, is Viscountess Hinton, she having been married to the young lord in December, 1869.

The Wonderful Resurrection of Chicago.

The Chicago *Times* says: There is no decrease perceptible yet in the number of new buildings commenced each week. In all directions throughout the burnt district, within the week that has just passed, the work of excavating for new buildings, and the laying of new foundations has gone on. In the more thickly built up portion, indeed, there is hardly a vacant lot where it is not the intention of the owner to commence rebuilding this season. By October 1st, the accustomed hum of the great disaster, there will be something to show the world; not a nation born in a day, but a stupendous city raised out of its own ruins in a year. Chicago will be the newest city in the world: an example of what the intensest energy, aided by the best labor-saving machinery, and one hundred thousand human hands can do in a single season.

It should not be forgotten, too, that the building of this city has not been alone what has taken place. The removal of the ruins was a work at least equal to the building of the ground over with wooden structures such as existed on much of the ground before the fire. It has cost several million dollars to get this work done. Every acre of land which has been made out of the ruins on the lake front has cost in the making, no doubt, just about what it is now worth, which cannot be less than $200,000 per acre. But, although a dozen acres of land have been thus reclaimed from the lake, this is not the only result of the ruins. The grade of the low streets and alleys have been raised by the material, while all the stone and brick that could be used after removing the old mortar, have been built into new structures. The buildings now in progress are changing the aspect of the city very perceptibly every day.

The Advance in Prices in England.

The advances in the prices of coal and iron, in Great Britain, has attracted great attention in that country, and statements are published showing how much the cost of articles produced from these important minerals has raised within the last twelve months. Coal, the raw material in the production of iron, has advanced from 70 to 100 per cent. in a year. It is feared that next winter coals in London will bring $10 a ton. Between June, 1871, and July, 1872, pig iron has advanced from $15 to $25 a ton, or 67 per cent. Bar iron has increased 41 per cent.; rails 64 per cent.; iron chairs 624 per cent., and steel rails 164 per cent. The Birmingham journals give a list of articles, including hardware and brass and copper goods, which have increased in price during the last nine months. The principal articles, with their increase, are as follows: Copper, 53 per cent.; copper sheets, 59 per cent.; tin plates, 48 per cent.; nickel used in making German silver, 41 per cent.; regulus of antimony used in making Britannia metal, 67 per cent.; brass, 53 per cent.; iron gas tubes, 117 per cent.; galvanized buckets, 42 per cent.; chains, 75 per cent.; copper sheets, 59 per cent.; tin nails, 95 per cent.; cast-iron wall and lath nails, 44 per cent.; frying pans, 67 per cent.; cut tacks, 55 per cent.; gas tubes and cocks, 44 per cent., and copper wire, 43 per cent. The cost of building in Great Britain has, within the last eighteen months, increased 30 per cent., and during the same period the average cost of machinery has advanced 50 per cent.—*Financier.*

Heligoland Again.

We had thought that the rumor about Germany's demand for the island of Heligoland had completely died out; but the *Evenement* seems to revive it again, though on little substantial authority. According to that paper, the English government is troubled at the persistence with which this demand is made by the German government, and some time ago a courier set out from London with a dispatch on the subject for Odo Russell, and another for Prince Bismarck. The latter the Chancellor is reported to have answered that "England has been able to keep the island since 1815, only to cause Germany to claim it, and that he was never until now a power of the first rank; but that the Reichstag will certainly be able to demonstrate that Heligoland is indispensable to Germany. Such, we say, is the substance of the report contained in the *Evenement*, but, as the evidence on which it relies seems to be very shadowy, we may set this down, for the present, as only one more of the hearsay stories in which the news gatherers indulge, in dull times, for want of more available material.

THE *British Medical Journal* received by the last steamer says of the march of the cholera: "The cholera is surely and even rapidly travelling from the east of Europe to the west. It has already almost reached the Russian frontier, and Berlin is growing alarmed. This is not without reason, for, owing to the negligence of the municipal authorities, some of the broad, navigable water courses of the city were a few years ago converted into open sewers. The unhealthy condition of Berlin is proved by the death rate having increased one and a half per cent. during the last four years, and a visitation of cholera will be very severely felt in a city where drainage is so criminally neglected. A correspondent, writing from Cork, compares the sanitary system of that city to Berlin, and complains that the beautiful river should be turned into a noisome and pestilential drain. Official notice has been received in this country of the outbreak of cholera in St. Petersburg, on July 2d there had been, since the appearance of the disease on June 22d, fifty-four recoveries and two hundred and forty deaths. The number of cases is sufficient to demand from the authorities of this country immediate steps in supervising vessels arriving from the Baltic, and otherwise carrying out similar efficient measures which last year prevented the entrance of the disease into this country. Dartrhen has already begun to swell the mortality in the metropolis and other towns in England, and we may expect a continued increase during August and September, if the weather continues warm."

THE *Pennsylvania*, the first of the four steamships now building for the American Steamship Company, will be launched on the 15th of the present month. The steamships are on the stocks at W. Crampton & Sons' extensive shipyard at Beach and Palmer streets, Philadelphia, a visit to which was made on Saturday. The respective names of the steamships to be built are as follows: Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. The Pennsylvania has her outside work all plated and painted, and workmen are now engaged on the interior of the ship in joining and deck work and "finishing up." The ways are being laid prearatory to her launch, which will positively take place on the 15th inst., as previously mentioned. There are about 300 workmen employed on this vessel, out of 1,100 workmen in the yard, the residue being engaged on the other vessels, repairing, &c. Her boilers will be put in as soon as she is launched, and she will be ready for sea by December of this year. Her appearance on the stocks is very imposing, while swarming with workmen, inside and out, she presents an animated picture.

Physicians say that more than two-thirds of the cases of sun-stroke during the past few weeks have occurred with persons who live in the habit of drinking liquor.

ST. GREGORY'S SUPPER.

I.

"Servant of servants!" That is the name
Falleth the fittest when they call;
Jesus my Master bore the same,
Though He be Sovereign Lord of all.
Shut in my crypt by night, by day,
Breathing His peace with every breath,
I was content to wear away,
Tasting a calm as sweet as death:
Yet they have bidden me forth to hear
Mire and stole and sacred staff—
Burdens that stoop my heart with care.—
Heart that is weak as winnowed chaff.

II.

"Valens, abide with me, friend of friends,
Share, as we used, our joy—our woe;
Order my household—make amends,—
Steading me thus, to poor and low,
Whom in their horses I'll see no more:
Gather each night about my board,
Twelve gray beggars to halve my store
(Am I not almoner for my Lord?)
Twelve of the outcasts. Even to such
Still I would servant of servants be:
Small the abasement!—think how much
Greater the Master's was for me."

III.

Forth to this work the Pontiff passed,
Wrapt in his prayerful thoughts apart,
Fearful some clouding pride would cast
Shadows of bale above his heart.
Valens made haste against he came,
Summoned as priests the twelve he bade,
Hungry and homeless, lost to shame,
Only in filth and rags arrayed:
Just as they were, defiled, unsweet,
Gritted with the squalid curse of sin,
Pressing their hands, their head did greet
Each, as they wondering entered in.

IV.

Lifting his voice, he prayed,—then brake
Generous bread for their full repast—
"Welcome," he said, "for the Lord's dear sake;"
While o'er the group his eyes he cast.
"As it is written,—*He sat at meat*
Thus with the Twelve—Ha, what may it mean?
Valens, I bade that but *twelve* should eat,
Yet there be verily here thirteen!"
Valens made answer:—"Even so,
Heeded I, harkening to thy hest:
One hath intruded, nor do I know
Wherefore he sitteth among the rest."

V.

"Whence art thou come, unbidden?—speak!"
Straightway the stranger gave reply:—
"Once did a starving palmer seek
Alms of thee, passing thy cloister by.
'Nothing,' then said'st 'is mine to give,
Saving this silvern bowl,—to me
Gift of my mother; yet take and live:'
Know'st thou the palmer?—*I am he!*"
Even as he spake his face waxed faint,
Brightened, then paled in a splendor dim,
Leaving them mazed,—and then the Saint
Knew it was Christ who had supped with him!

[MARGARET J. PRESTON in the *Southern Magazine.*]

Servus servorum.—St. Gregory's chosen title.

A Snake Story.

The Lebanon (Ohio) *Star* tells the following pretty tough story: For many years two batrachian reptiles of the genus *bufo vulgaris*, or, in other words, two large grey toads, have made the garden of Mr. Richey their habitation, where they made themselves generally useful by destroying noxious insects. They have become in the fullest sense domesticated, and Mr. Richey facetiously calls them his pets. Some days ago one of them was noticed to approach the house, and take a position near the door, evidently terrified. The reason soon became manifest. His toadship had scarcely quieted himself before a large blacksnake, between three and four feet in length, came slowly up, and after getting within a suitable distance for its purpose stopped and began to erect its head. When half its body was erected it commenced to draw nigh the toad by imperceptible degress, all the time exerting the fascination of its eyes on its intended victim. Mr. R. saw the toad was charmed, and that its minutes were numbered unless an effort was made to destroy the charmer. Sizing a hoe, he boldly approached the snake, which, instead of running transferred its attention to him, and for a moment Mr. R. realized what it was to be under the influence of the serpent's eye. The attempt to charm him, however, was futile, and, getting within striking distance, he gave a vigorous blow and missed his aim. The snake never moved, but stood with half length perfectly erect. The next blow was unerring, and it severed the body midway between the head and the ground, the part to which the head was attached falling, while the other part remained in the attitude it was in before the blow was given. It was now Mr. R.'s turn to stand aghast. But presently recovering himself he grabbed it with the hoe, and it fell over like a stick or any other piece of wood. The spell now being broken, the toad was relieved, whereupon it made one immediate bound of fully fifteen feet against the house, and rebounding fell upon the walk, where it lay quivering and panting.

A Kentucky toper recently purchased a quart of forty rod whiskey, got drunk on his way home, and laid out in the woods all night. The next morning a large dead rattlesnake was found about three feet from him, which had evidently bitten the drunken man three several times during the night, as shown by the impression of the teeth in the flesh. The man incurred no material injury.

What We Need When Debilitated.

Appetite and digestion languish at this season. At the very time when the body most needs renovation and support, the stomach, its commissariat department, is apt to prove delinquent. Under such circumstances the necessity for a wholesome stimulant, tonic and corrective is self-evident, and consequently the demand for that peerless combination of the three required elements, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is never more urgent than at midsummer.

It is true that a few medical bigots—fossils "left over" from the dark ages—recommend violent purgation and water gruel as a cure for indigestion and its accompanying ills; but they make few proselytes. The majority of the community are sane, and as sane people are aware that a pure and powerful vegetable tonic with alterative properties, like Hostetter's Bitters, is the only cure for dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, nervousness and the "consequential damages" they inflict.

The human intellect, unless hopelessly diseased or egregiously humbugged, declines to astonish the weakened human stomach with fierce cathartics that, rushing like an avalanche through the intestines, threaten to take the inner membrane with them. To use a significant catch-phrase the knock-down-and-drag-out methods of treatment are "played out."

It is clearly understood that a medicated stimulant is essential to the renovation of an exhausted frame and that you cannot strengthen man or woman by dosing them with prostrating preparations. This is an era of common sense, and common sense approves of Hostetter's Bitters as the best article extant for invigorating, regulating and purifying the system and defending it against poison in the air we breathe, or the water we drink.

Pure Wines of All Kinds.

Pure Frandy, Pure Gin.

All of my own importation, and guaranteed Strictly Pure and Genuine.

SOLD AT THE LOWEST PRICES, AT

JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,

84 Market street, corner Diamond.

SUMAC,
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FOR SALE BY

George A. Kelly & Co.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Corner Wood street and First avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

Chartered in 1852.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6% Per Cent., compiled from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

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GEO. A. BERRY, President.
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D. S. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
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DRY GOODS.

CHOICE GOODS
AND
LOW PRICES.

James Caldwell

HAS NOW IN STOCK A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Linma Lace Sacques and Jackets,
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Ottoman Shawls, Brocha Shawls,
Grenadine Shawls,
Black Mourning Shawls,
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Japanese Silk, new styles at low prices.
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Linen Sulings and Ladies' Suits.

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James T. Brady & Co

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BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

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Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Best Market Rates.

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JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Commercial Banking Company,

ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

at ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, MASSILLON, SALEM, LEETONIA, EUCLID, CHARLEMONT, NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

REFERENCES—Tradesmen's National Bank, Pittsburgh.

D. W. REES, H. P. McINTOSH, G. MANFULL, Cashier.

R. W. TEETERS, Cashier.

W. W. Morrison,

BANKER,

WEST MIDDLESEX, PA.,

TRANSACTS A

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BUYS AND SELLS

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.

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Deposits Solicited and Interest Allowed on same. Dividends, Coupons, etc., Collected without Charge.

ALL CLASSES OF SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

A. R. McVAY & CO.,

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Chester and Tamaroa Railroad

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

First Mortgage on a Railroad completed, fully equipped and doing a large business,

FOR SALE AT 90 AND INTEREST.

Ira B. McVay & Co.,

BANKERS,

Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, August 5, 1872.

The general market is feeling the effects of the Democratic victory in North Carolina and the pulse beat of the great financial artery, the gold market, is markedly a fever-ish strength, which indicates an unhealthy heat. The sterotyped quotation of "gold three per cent. per annum for carrying changed to-day to 1-64 of one per cent. for use, and we had the opinion expressed to us to-day by a Wall street banker of forty years experience, that gold was certainly a "purchase" as long as there were any indications of the success of the Greeley ticket, and that the quotation would soon touch 120 and that the defeat of that ticket was assured.

It behooves bankers and business men to seriously consider the political situation, and for the time use all the their influence in favor of the party whose success means a low gold premium, and a stable financial basis for the business operations of the coming four years.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Evening
U. S. Bonds of 1881	115¾	116¼	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	116¼	116¼	116¼
U. S. Bonds of 1864	116¼	116¼	116¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865	116¼	116¼	116¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	115¾	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	115¾	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	115¾	115¾	115¾
10-40s	113	113	112¾
New 5s	112¾	112¾	112¾
Gold	115¾	115¾	115¾
Currency 6s	122	122	122

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	115¾
United States 6s of 1881	116¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	116¼
United States 5-20s of 1864	116¼
United States 5-20s of 1865	116¼
United States 10-40s	113
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	115¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	115¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	115¾
Pacific Railroad	116¼
Central Pacific Railroad	93
Currency Funding	113¼

—The following shows the amount of three per cent. certificates called in since the law authorizing the establishment of new national banks went into effect. It will be remembered these three per cent. certificates can only after the issue of new national bank notes. The operation is a double contraction, for the reason that the reserve of the banks is diminished at the same time their liabilities are expanded. The new notes issued, of course have to be called. The following is taken from an official source:

Date when interest ceased.	Amount of 3 per cents. called.
December 21, 1870	$ 2,000,000
January 31, 1871	2,000,000
February 28, 1871	1,650,000
March 31, 1871	1,500,000
April 30, 1871	2,000,000
May 31, 1871	3,000,000
June 30, 1871	1,500,000
July 31, 1871	1,750,000
August 31, 1871	1,500,000
September 30, 1871	1,750,000
October 31, 1871	2,000,000
November 30, 1871	1,500,000
December 31, 1871	1,500,000
January 31, 1872	1,750,000
February 29, 1872	1,750,000
March 31, 1872	1,650,000
April 30, 1872	1,750,000
May 31, 1872	1,300,000
June 30, 1872	1,300,000
July 31, 1872	1,300,000
August 31, 1872	1,300,000
September 30, 1872	1,300,000
Total	$37,450,000

There now remains only $6,698,000 uncalled. The interest on the last two calls for $2,300,000 has not yet ceased.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

August 5, 1872.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
Gold	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾
Canton	74½	74½	74½	74½	74½	
Western Union Tel	74½		74½	74½	74½	
Quicksilver	22½		22½	22½	22½	
Pacific Mail	28¾	28¾	27¾	28	28	28
Adams Express	97		97	97	97	
Wells Fargo Express	87½		87½		87½	
American Express	57½		57½		57½	
United States Express	87½		87½		87½	
New York Central	97½		97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼
New York Central Scrip	48¾	48¾	48	48¾	48¾	48¾
Reading	101¼	101¼	101	101	101	101
Michigan Southern	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½
Michigan Central		120		120	120	
Cleveland & Pittsburg	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼
Chicago and Northwest	74¾	74¾	74	74¾	74¾	74¾
Do. preferred	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾
Rock Island	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼
Fort Wayne	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Ohio & Mississippi	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
Do. preferred						
Wabash	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½
Do. preferred	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾
Ohio and Mississippi	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
Chicago and Alton		130		130		
Do. preferred		130		130		
Boston, Hartford & Erie	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼		
Harlem	116		117		117	
New Jersey Central	93¾		93¾		93¾	
Union Pacific	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to day of the most active stocks:

Penn's Central	58½	Lehigh Valley R. R.	59¾
Phila. and Erie	27¾	North Penn's R. R.	50
Lehigh Navigation	42¾	United Cos of N. J.	136½
Catawissa	43¾	Schuylkill Navigat'n	15¾
Oil Creek & Alley R.	36	Reading	98¾

Philadelphia Live Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, August 5.—Beeves very dull this week and favor eastern buyers; sales 2,500 head at yesterday's and last week's prices for extra Pennsylvania and western steers at 7¼@7½c; fair to good 5a7c; common 6a6¼c. Sheep in fair demand; sales 12,000 at 5½@6½c. Hogs higher; sales 3,325 at $7 75a7 90.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, August 5, 1872.

REMARKS.—The week, so far as prices are concerned, opened up about as it closed on Saturday, and, therefore, we have few changes to note in prices. The anticipated advance in flour has not yet taken place; but, on the contrary, some stores are letting down on their rates, particularly on western brands. Wheat is held firm at quotations. New wheat comes in sparingly. There is a good demand for old wheat, which is reported scarce. The fruit and vegetable markets are well supplied. Below will be found the wholesale market rates, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Receipts 266 bbls. The offerings are generally of the common order; few strictly prime have yet put in an appearance; sales are made at $1 25a2 25 per bbl.

ASHES—We are reported a quiet market; sales common sorts ash at 4c ₩ ℔; refined 6c; nitrate soda 4¾c; arsenic 3½c; pots 10c; pearls 11c.

BUTTER—Receipts 20 packages. The market continues to be overstocked with common butter, which is a drug on the market, whilst that which is fresh and properly packed meets ready sale at 16a16½ ₩ ℔.

BROOM CORN—We have no change to note in prices, and report the market quiet. With sales at 5a6c ₩ ℔.

BEANS—Prime white navy are in fair demand at $2 75a3 00 ₩ bushel.

BRANDY—Peach rule uniform, and the market is reported dull. Small sales fancy at $4 00; No. 1, $3 50; No. 2 $3 00; No. 3, $2 25; common $1 75a2 25 ₩ doz.

BAKING POWDER—No change in prices. Banner—Quarter pound cans, per doz, $1 75; half pound cans $3 25; per doz; one pound cans $6 00 per doz; five pound cans $30 00 per doz; ten pound boxes, ₩ ℔, 40c.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The market is reported fairly active, with unchanged prices. We quote as follows: Sugar cured hams 16a16c; sugar cured shoulders 14c; plain shoulders 7¾c; sides rib 9c; sides rib, clear, 9¼c; sides clear 10c; breakfast bacon 12a12c; dried beef 20c; mess pork $15, for old; $20, prime leaf tierces, 16c; prime leaf, half bbl, 10¾c; buckets 11¾c. Receipts bacon, pieces, 3,908, bacon tierces, 25.

CHEESE—Receipts 78 boxes. The market is a little stronger, though there is no change in prices. New York Goshen 11a11¾c; Ohio Factory 10a11¾c; Dairy 9a10c.

COCKTAIL MEATS—The demand is limited. We are reported sales in a small way at the following figures: Hams Sa10c ₩ ℔; clear sides cas'g 6c ₩ ℔; shoulders 4¾a5c ₩ ℔; country lard 8a8¾c ₩ ℔.

COAL—Took a fair house demand for coal for "winter stock;" lump, 9a10c; nut fales; slack, 4½c per bushel.

CARBON OIL—Standard brands, rooted lots, at 19¾a20c; in a jobbing way, 22c.

CEMENT—Market steady and unchanged. We quote Beeson's Hydraulic at $2 00a2 25 ₩ bbl; Louisville $2 50a2 75. Calcined plaster $1a1 50. Land plaster $2 25a3 50.

COAL MEAL—There is no change in prices with sales, in a jobbing way, at $8 25 per bbl.

CANDLES—Market quiet and unchanged; Stearine, 14 ounces, 19½c; 12 ounces, 18c; star, 14 ounces, 18c; full weight 19c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—We are reported sales Pennsylvania at $5 75.

CANNED GOODS—No change in prices with a fair trade reported. Peaches, (3 lb cans) $6 a6 50a7 00 ₩ case; tomatoes, $4 50a5 00; corn, $5 50a6 00a7 00 ₩ case as per quality and brand.

CROCKERIES—Dealers report an active trade demand with sales at the following figures:

Stoneware, Ohio coffee 25, stretch prime	24c; prime 24c; good 23¾c; fair 21¾c; roasted in one pound papers 26c.
Refined Sugars—Granulated sugar 12c; Powdered sugar 13½c; A do 12c; B do 11¾c; extra C 11¼c; Clarified sugar-cured extra, 12¾a13c.	
New Orleans Molasses—Prime 80c; good 75c; fair 70c.	
Syrups—Union syrup 75c; H & E fancy 65c; H & E extra 60c; H & E No 1 55c.	
Rice—Carolina, choice, 9¼a9¾c; Rangoon, 8c.	
Spices—Grain pepper, 23c; alspice 16; Cassia 50c; nutmegs $1 50a1 60.	

EGGS—The market, owing to the abundant supply, is weak, and we quote at 15c; first, August 22½; last half 23¾c; September 22½c; October 22½c.

FLOUR—Receipts 1,325 bbls. We have no change to note in prices. Old wheat flours are held firm with an unwonted firmness; spring wheat brands can be had at concessions. We quote as follows: Old wheat, family, at $9 50a10 00 per sack; wheat medium grades command $8 50a8 75. Western springs ..... sales at $7 50a8 00. Mill rates: National, white wheat, $9 90; Pan Handle Southern amber, $9 20; Morning Glory, red winter, $9.

GRAIN—The following are the receipts of wheat, rye, oats and corn since last date:

Wheat sacks	574	Rye sacks	170
Corn sacks	813	Oats	600

The market shows no signs of change. Dealers inform us that the cry is for "old wheat," which is difficult to be had for "love or money," for as plain as plainly, it is alleged that all, or nearly all old wheat has been thrown on the market. And as the new crop is now coming in, the demand for "old" specifies prices for a time will rule at uncertain figures. It is difficult to obtain correct figures. The following will not fall wide of the mark: Red winter, old, $1 58a1 60; white, $1 60a1 62; spring, $1 55a1 70; new red, $1 60a1 75. Oats, white, 42a45c; mixed, 40a41. Rye 86c, and scarce. Corn, yellow, shelled, 52a53, offered from 50a52 to Packet of No. 1, at 80c. We may add that the receipts of old wheat are light, and that the receipts of new wheat now offering are "growest," but we should add that much of the new crop is "plump and heavy weight."

HOPS—The demand continues fair for 7's at 65@70c; 70's 70a75c.

HAY—We are reported sales on track and wharf at $28 00a29 00 ₩ bushel.

HIDES—No. 1 per ton $90 00a100 00; No 2 $50 00.

LARD OIL—We are reported a fair market, with sales extra No. 1 at 50a52c; No. 2 45a47c.

LIME—Cleveland white $2 00; Easton $1 75; market quiet.

MILL FEED—Market unchanged and quiet. Sales in a jobbing way at the following figures: Middlings $1 Sa2 00; seconds $1 40; shorts $1 75; chopped corn and oats $1 50; chopped corn $1 40; bolted corn meal 2c.

POTATOES—The supply is fully up to the demand, with sales at $2 25a2 50 per barrel.

POULTRY—Spring chickens sell for the coop at 50a60c ₩ pair, with the usual advance from store.

PEA NUTS—We quote in a jobbing way at 8c.

RAGS—Regular sales at 2¾a4c.

SEEDS—Timothy seed is held at $1 50a1 75 per bushel; timothy seed $3 45a3 50.

SALT—Car lots $1 85; store $2 00 ₩ bbl.

TALLOW—Rendered 7¾c ₩ ℔.

VINEGAR—Cider vinegar, in a jobbing way, ₩ bbl 13¾a15c ₩ gallon.

WHISKY—Highwines are in fair demand and held at 92c ₩ gallon.

FITT-BURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, August 5, 1872.

REMARKS.—The market continues dull, being entirely devoid of animation, as relates to prices. We have no change to note; dealers differ in their views. Crude—The nominal facts at Parker's are $3 25 per barrel, being equal to a fraction of over 9c per gallon here. We have heard predictions that prices will go still lower, while others are equally as confident that prices have touched bottom.

REFINED.

Market weak and prices very unsatisfactory. We quote nominally at 20c; first, August 20c; second, last half 22¾c; September 22½c; October 22½c.

OIL BARRELS.

Market firmer. Sales of city make at $1 75, cash or thirty days. There is an inquiry for country make.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, August 5.—The *Herald* says: 71 er was little doing in the market, prices remaining about as yesterday. We quote the following sbot: 1,000 bbls upper road, spot 3 55
500 bbls upper road, spot 3 55
200 bbls next to upper road, spot 3 52½
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot 3 50

NEW YORK, August 5.—Crude in bulk 22¾c, with scarcely any demand; for refined prices are about nominal at 22¾c; cases are steady, and held at 28c. For Philadelphia delivery there is very little inquiry; 22c bid for refined for prompt delivery without any bodger required.

OIL CITY, August 5.—Market very quiet and nothing doing ordinary on lower road $3 55a3 65; gravity at Oil City $3 75a3 85.

PETROLEUM CENTER, August 5.—Market dull and nothing doing; cash quotations $3 65.

TITUSVILLE, August 5.—Market dull and nothing doing; spot nominally $3 65.

PHILADELPHIA, August 5.—Market inactive; sales 2,000 bbls crude in bulk 11¼c in shipping order; sales 500 bbls 27¾@27¾c; car lots; futures: August 22¾a22¾c; September 22¾c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

OIL CITY, August 5.—The market is extremely quiet and prices nominal at $3 80a3 90.

TITUSVILLE, August 5.—Market quiet at $3 50a3 52½.

NEW YORK, August 5.—Market very firm for refined 22¾c bid for spot; very little offering; 23c asked for the month.

TITUSVILLE, August 5.—Market dull and nothing doing; $3 25½ bid, $3 25 asked. Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Barrels.
Fisher Bros.	Radiant Oil Works	468
Fisher Bros.	Citizens' Oil Works	456
Tack Bros.	Citizens' Oil Works	80
Duncan & Young	American Oil Works	012
Owner	Begg's & Co.	109
Owner	Vesta Oil Works	228
Owner	Eureka Oil Works	160
Thomas King	Brilliant Oil Works	160
Owner	Commercial Oil Wks	696
Owner	Livingston Bros.	924
H McKelvey	Cosmos Oil Works	918
H. Stevenson	Tarentum	924

Crude Oil Received by Canals and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Radiant Oil Works	468	Citizens' Oil Works	536
American Oil Works	912	Begg's Oil Works	160
Vesta Oil Works	228	Commercial Oil Wks	696
Eureka Oil Works	160	Livingston Bros	924
Brilliant Oil Works	160	Tarentum	924
Cosmos Oil Works	918		
Total			5,192

WOOL MARKETS.

BOSTON.

August 3.—In the wool market there is a continuance of the improved feeling last noted, with an increased business in domestic fleece. This increase is due to the more free arrivals of the new clip. Manufacturing is better employed, and we note the fact that the prices of domestic have at last settled down to the relative level of foreign. Hence the former is attracting greater attention, and in the way of consumers, and although the stock in all the Eastern marts is the unusually small for the season, there has been considerable activity during the past week, especially in the better and extra grades of fleece, which are most wanted for present use.

Prices are also firmer, in sympathy with foreign descriptions, the advance in gold, and in view of the fact that the new clip is being brought up very slowly, and that there is no likely to be any large accumulation on the great consuming markets at any time during the summer or fall. As both wool-growers and operators are inclined to move with great caution, and continue apart in their views, the probability is we look for a fair trade, but one which can not much faster than it is wanted for actual consumption.

There is no material change in the situation so far as business in the country is concerned. The farmers feel encouraged by the safe position of the colonial woods in Europe, and hence in some sections they are holding somewhat aloof from the fact basis of previous transactions. The rates actually paid in Michigan and Ohio for fine wools are 58c to 62c for the various grades. But 63c for fine, good condition fleece is fully as high as consignors in the eastern markets can afford to pay, anything above that figure would be an extreme rate, except, perhaps, for some fancy clips. The fewer buyers have been the local manufacturers, who have already laid in pretty full stocks, and will not there be brought in competition with eastern buyers again for some time to come.

Sales of domestic wool the past week foot up 250,000 lbs. Included are 1,000 lbs Michigan extra fleece, at 64@65c; 10,000 lbs Western extra fleece, at 62@63c; 2,000 lbs do 62½c; 10,000 lbs do 61¼@62c; 8,000 lbs do 61c; 35,000 lbs Western extra fleece (all kinds) 60c; 15,000 lbs do Western fine fleece, 60@62c; 5,000 lbs do 59c; 6,000 lbs do Western medium fleece, 55c; 3,000 Michigan lbs medium and low Western, 54c; 9,000 lbs Ohio extra fleece, 62c; 4,000 lbs Wisconsin extra fleece, 62c; 15,000 lbs Wisconsin and Michigan fleece, 61a62c; 10,000 lbs do unwashed, 39c; 5,000 lbs delaine, 68c; 1,000 lbs unwashed do 55c; 2,500 lbs do unwashed fleece (all kinds), 61¼c; 5,000 lbs unwashed Michigan, 44c; 25,000 lbs Michigan fleece, 64 a 65c; 56,000 lbs do unwashed; 2,000 lbs unmerchantable fleece, 26c; 12,000 lbs Ohio fleece, 61¾c; 60,000 lbs Ohio and Michigan private terms.

In pulled wool sales 15,000 lbs super at 58c; 23,000 lbs do 60c; 10,000 lbs do 60c; 3,000 lbs do 60c; 4,000 lbs do at 60c; 15,000 lbs extra and super 56a65c; 25,000 lbs Michigan extra on private terms; 7,000 lbs Oregon 67c; 3,000 extra and super 70c; 21,000 lbs 62c.

In combing wool sales 3,000 lbs Kentucky, 65c; 5,000 lbs do 65c; 2,000 lbs unwashed 60c; 7,000 lbs domestic 70c; 6,000 lbs 70c.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, August 4, 1872.

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle by the different railroads centering at the Union Yards were thirty-seven car loads, or about 1x hundred and sixty-six head. In addition to these there were fully one hundred head from the country, making in the neighborhood of seven hundred and seventy head as the total of offerings. In quality the stock on sale this morning was principally of the medium and common grades, there being considerable small stock offered. The market opened up firm on good cattle and continued so until the close. The best cattle were in fair demand, and all sold early in the morning at figures running to $5 25 per hundred. Medium cattle were more plenty and the trade dragged a little, though we think the prices obtained, fully as good as those of last week.

On common the market was, if anything, worse than last week, and tall ends sold slowly, several parties being unable to close out. One or two lots were sent to pasture and some were sent to East Liberty, the market closing dull on this stock at figures from ¼c to ½c lower.

Fresh Cows.

The number of fresh cows on sale to-day was small. There was a fair inquiry for good milkers, but few parties want to purchase at the present. Several dealers claim that there is little orno money in the trade, and they make but little exertion to bring stock to the market.

Bulls.

The nun ber of bulls on sale to-day was small, and of a poor quality. There was an inquiry for good bulls; in fact a better feeling than has existed for some time. Good ones sold from $3 00 to $3 50, while common ran down as low as $2 75.

Calves.

A few calves were offered for sale to-day at the sheep pens, and although not of the best quality, sold readily. The feeling was good, and prices ranged as high as 6c per hundred lbs. Farmers or dealers having this kind of stock on hands can find a ready sale at these yards.

Stock Cattle.

The number of cattle on sale to-day, fit for nothing but stockers, was large. Heretofore we have always had a chance to sell those cattle unfit for beef, but calls of drovers to farmers in the vicinity of this year there is no demand and drovers find it hard to dispose of common stock at any figures. Good cattle for stockers can be purchased at figures ranging from $3 50 to $4.

Following are the arrivals of live stock for the week ending to-day:

	Cars.
S. Kranse, from Chicago	1
C. Hass, from Chicago	1
Greenwald & K., from Chicago	1
Marks & Bro., from Chicago	3
S. Keefer, from Chicago	5
M. Varner, from Chicago	1
Holmes & Budder, from Chicago	1
C. Haas & R, from Chicago	1
W. Monnshine, from Chicago	1
G. Thompson, New Castle	1
W. G. Thrasher, Leetonia, Ohio	1
J. Cobbs, Damascus, Ohio	1
J. Ault, Orrville, Ohio	1
M. Snyder, Orrville, Ohio	1
R. S. Keys, from Mansfield, Ohio	1
J. Neely & Bro., from Mansfield, Ohio	1
O. Crawford, from Mansfield, Ohio	1
John Cullen, Greencastle, Ind	1
W. Rosetter, Lafferty & Co	1
Greenwald & K., Larue, Ind	1
J. Arnold, Canal Dover, Ohio	1
Thomas Miller, Zoar, Ohio	1
McCall & M. C. Bellam, Ohio	1
William Taylor, Bellam, Ohio	1
J. McCreery, Bellam, Ohio	1
J. R. Hunt & Co	1

Sheep.

Mc reery, from Bellair, Ohio

C. Thompson, from Newcastle, Ohio

Following are the sales as made by the different dealers, giving the number of head and range of prices. It will be seen by the number of sales demand good prices and sell up to pretty near the seller's figures:

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. sold 69 head of Ohio stock at figures ranging from $4 12 to $6 00 per 100 lbs.

Sol. Lowenthal sold 15 head of Washington county cattle at prices from $4 50 to $5 50 per 100 lbs.

L. Rothschilds retailed 2 cars of cattle from Ohio at prices ranging from $4 00 to $5 00 per 100 lbs.

J. Shan b rg reports selling 27 head of Chicago cattle at figures from $5 to $6 25 per 100 lbs.

M. Rose—sold 56 head of cattle from Wash ington county, Ohio and Chicago at prices from $5 37 to $5 75 per 100 lbs.

Lobenan & Zeigler sold 30 head of Washington county cattle at prices varying from $5 to $6 per 100 lbs.

P. Hartman sold 20 head of cattle from Greene county, Pa., at prices from $4 to $5 50 per 100 lbs.

J. Neely reports selling 40 head of Ohio cattle at figures from $4 50 to $5 50 per 100 lbs.

Sadler, Havens & Co., sold 50 head of cattle from Ohio, at prices ranging from $4 to $5 50 per 100 lbs.

M. Varner sold one car of Chicago cattle, at prices from $6 00 to $7 00 per 100 lbs; also, 28 head of Greene county cattle, from $4 00 to $6 00 per 100 lbs.

E. Katz sold 26 head of Chicago cattle, at prices ranging from ¼c to ½c per lb.

Greenwalt & Kahn sold 60 head of mixed cattle from Ohio and Chicago, at prices ranging from $5 00 to $7 00 per 100 lbs.

Keefer & Reeves retailed 4 cars of Chicago cattle at prices from $5 00 to $7 00 per 100 lbs.

Marks & Bro. sold 3 cars of Chicago cattle, and one car of Ohio, at prices ranging from $5 25 to $6 00 per 100 lbs.

J. Thompson sold 31 head of mixed cattle from Ohio and Chicago, at prices from $5 to $6 75 lb 100 lbs.

Jas. Hanlon sold 25 head of Washington county cattle at prices varying from $3 50 to $5 75 per 100 lbs.

Wm. Moonshine sold 4 cars Chicago cattle at figures from $5 25 to 6 25 per 100 lbs.

Orr & Williams retailed 2 cars of cattle from Ohio at prices ranging from $5 to $6 per 100 lbs.

Sol. Lowenthal sold 2 cars of Ohio cattle at prices from $4 75 to $5 50 ₩ 100 lbs.

Carr & McCalmont sold a head of cattle from West Virginia at prices ranging from $2 70 to $4 90 ₩ 100 lbs.

L. Shamberg retailed 1 car Chicago cattle at prices varying from $4 50 to $6 75 ₩ 100 lbs.

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold 22 head of Ohio cattle at prices from $3 50 to $6 ₩ 100 lbs.

S. Lowenthal sold 30 head of Washington county cattle at prices ranging from $4 50 to $7 ₩ 100 lbs.

Carr & McCalmont sold a head of Ohio cattle a figures from $4 to $5 50 ₩ 100 lbs.

Sheep.

The number of sheep and lambs on sale to-da was fair for the season of the year, footing up son 1,500 head. In quality the sheep was very good while the lambs were not as fine as those offered last week. Trade ruled active, and at twelve o'clock most of the stock was sold. Prices, taking the quality of the stock into consideration, were about the same as last week.

SALES.

The following are the sales:

Sheep.

S A Vanderver, 90 sheep and lambs, Butler county, $2 60 to $4 00 per head.

Burton & Boyer, 83 sheep and lambs, Butler county, $3 50 per head.

Neely & Farley, 111 sheep and lambs, Armstrong county, $2 50 to $5 50 per head.

Eckert, Keefer & Co, 410 sheep and lambs, Lawrence and Butler counties, $3 75 to $4 25 per head.

Finner & Shidamantz, 50 sheep, Butler county, 4c to 5c per lb; 150 lambs, Butler county, $2 00 to $3 75 per head.

J W Steward, 90 sheep, Ohio, $2 50 to $4 50 per head.

Hanlon & McConnell, 140 sheep, Washington county, 6c to 6¼c per lb.

IRON MARKETS.

BOSTON.

August 3.—No great change has transpired since our last, and buyers are holding back from taking supplies, evidently hoping for a decline. But there is no reason for this, and some unforseen circumstance can alone force prices down. No further advance has been reported from England, but the reports only add to those received by cable, and confirm the upward march, or rather gallop, of prices Already those having the interests of the trade at heart are cautioning the masters here against increasing their demands to too high a point.

A nervous feeling can be traced to the English markets, occasioned principally by the pressure of demands of the workingmen, both in the collieries and in the iron works. A large number are unable to be home consumptive and export demand, but the masters are awaiting the result of the trades' demands. They have orders on their books largely ahead, and as their men are only working on short time the profits are large for the first quarter. The opening of new mines and collieries is being very forcibly agitated, and capitalists will not be wanting to do this, provided a good investment can be secured.

The only cry of warning does not stop with that above. It extends to the iron ship building interests of the United Kingdom. Should prices will, it is claimed, produce stagnation in those great workshops, and owing to the high cost of steel vessels, wooden ships will once more be in demand. It is said that no new contracts are being made at the advanced rates of iron, and to this there is due much of the uneasiness noticeable in the English markets.

Scotch pig is held very firmly, but the light demand forces a holder now and then to press a sale. Small lots of Eglinton from store sell at $5 per ton large are selling at $5 per ton. Coltness is nominal at $5 per ton. The rates for American pig continue very firm, but the inquiry is light: No. 1 is very scarce and higher. We quote yard lots at $5 per ton for the different numbers, including No. 2 extra at $55, and No. 1 foundry at $57 50. Bar iron American and English Bar iron are firm at $107 50 for common size, and $115a120 per ton for extra sizes. Sales have not been reported at $95a96 per ton, currency. Old rails are firm, with sales at $57 50a58 per ton. Steel is selling at 15a17c for English, and 16a18c for American. Anchors are selling at 8½a9c ₩ ℔; chain cables 9a9½c ₩ ℔; coil chains, 11a12c ₩ ℔; spikes 9c ₩ ℔, currency for English, and for American. Lake Superior ore is in demand, and the market continues firm, but a change is looked for shortly. We quote at 8c for Range, 6½c for No. 1, and 6c ₩ ton for common and tank.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

LARGE SALE OF PIG IRON.

Probably the largest sale ever made of pig iron in this market was consummated last week. Three of the Cincinnati furnaces sold 20,000 tons of iron, the pig iron they could manufacture from now until the last of March, 1873, which will be delivered as the deliveries are equal, from fifteen to twenty thousand tons. The terms of sale are kept private. We note the sale to show what are the growing importance of our city as an iron centre.—*St. Louis Times, Aug. 2nd.*

Louisville Coal Exports.

Shipments of coal from Louisville for points below, for the month of July, 1872; also coke shipments:

Towboats.	Owners of coal.	Bts.	Bar.	Destina'n
Sun Set	Bigbee & Co	6	5	Natchez
Charlie McDonald	J. V. McDonald	6	5	N. Orleans
Mary A. Wood	Bigbee & Wood	10	8	Natchez
Mary Ann	Homer, Wood & Co	10	1	Vicksburg
J. V. McDonald	D. & C. McD'l	10	1	Vicksburg
A. J. Baker	J Shaw McDonald	9	4	Bat Rouge
Fearless	D. & C. McD'l	10	2	St. Louis
Jas. H. Bigley	W. J. Bigley	17	2	N. Orleans
Charley Brown	W. J. Bigley	17	2	Cairo
Wm. Cowan	W. H. Barry	21		Cairo
Grand Lake No. 1	John Dippold	8		St. Louis
Grand Lake No. 2	John Dippold	4		N. Orleans
Grand Lake No. 3	Grand Lake Coal Co	18		Sara J. N. Orleans
Falls Pilot	R. J. Wheeler	18	8	N. Orleans
	Sundry parties	15		N. Orleans
Total		146	78	
Total number bushels				3,800,000

COTTON MARKETS.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, August 5.—Cotton—full prices asked, but no demand.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, August 5.—Cotton—demand active and prices advanced; middling quotable 21c.

New Orleans.

LOUISVILLE, August 5.—Cotton firm; middling 20¾c.

NEW ORLEANS, August 5.—Cotton nominal; good ordinary 18¾a19c; low middling 19¾a19¾c; receipts 96 bales, including 9 bales new Louisiana.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, August 5.—Flour unchanged but unchanged. Wheat in fair demand but at lower rates; No. 1 white Michigan $1 02; amber, $1 00; No. 2 amber Michigan $1 00; red, $1 06. Corn dull and prices a shade lower; high mixed, seller September, 49c; buyer August 48c. Oats steady and in good demand; No 1, 36c; No 2, 31½c. Pork and lard dull and nominal.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, August 5.—Flour firmer; superfine $5 00a5 50; extra $5 50a6 25; Pennsylvania and Ohio family $6 00; Indiana do $6 50a7 00. Wheat scarce; No 1 red $1 46. Corn less active; old yellow 62c; mixed western 61c. Oats dull; white 46a47c; mixed 44c. Petroleum steady; crude 16¼c; refined 22a22½c. Whisky dull at 95.

Milwaukee Market.

MIL

THE VERY LATEST.

SUMNER AGAIN.

Rejoinder to Speaker Blaine.

WASHINGTON, August 5, 1872.

Senator Sumner thus replies to Speaker Blaine:

WASHINGTON, August 5, 1872.

DEAR SIR—I have seen the letter addressed to me by you through the public prints, and I notice especially that while animadverting upon my support of Horace Greeley you say upon my support of Horace Greeley you say upon my support of Horace Greeley you say